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# TENSE

The tense is the change of from in a verb to express the time of an action.

There are three tenses.

a. Present Tense

b. Past Tense

c. Future Tense

Each of these principal tenses is again subdivided into 4 forms: Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect, Perfect continuous.

You undoubtedly knew the definition of all the tense forms. But you have to remember the uses of all types of tenses. We will always attribute on the usage of grammar.

## Present Indefinite

সাধারণত কোন কাজ বর্তমানে হয় বুঝালে বা অভ্যাসগত সত্য বুঝালে বা চিরসত্য বুঝালে Present Indefinite Tense হয়। এই Tense-এ বাংলায় মূল ক্রিয়া এবং ইংরেজিতেও শুধু মূল verb ব্যবহৃত হয়। তবে ইংরেজি বাক্যে subject third person, singular number হলে verb এর শেষে s বা es যোগ হয়।

Structure:

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Subject + main verb (মূল verb) + .....

Subject + main verb + s/es + .....

Note:

➪ Present Indefinite Tense - এ subject এর পরে be verb (am, is, are) থাকলে negative এবং interrogative করার সময় do/does ব্যবহৃত হবে না।

➪ Present Indefinite Tense - এ subject এর পরে have verb (has, have) থাকলে, do verb ব্যবহার করে negative এবং interrogative করা যায়।

Present indefinite tense is used to denote following types of action-

➪ to show present actions or state or conditions or events or facts (বর্তমান সময়ের কোন কাজ, অবস্থা, ঘটনা, তথ্য প্রকাশ করতে) :

That cake smells good.

I believe that you are right.

I get up at 5 a.m.

➪ To show habitual action-repetition or non-repetition of the same act (অভ্যাস বুঝাতে):

I always celebrate my birthday with a family party.

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The Browns do not was their windows every week.

➪ to show an eternal truth and general law (সাধারণ সত্য বা চিরসত্য বুঝাতে) :

Man proposes but God disposes.
Parallel lines never meet.
Hydrogen and oxygen combing to make water.
Subjects and verbs agree in number.

➪ to show future events that are considered certian to happen (ভবিষ্যতের কোন ঘটনা নিশ্চয়ই ঘটবে এরূপ ধারণা বুঝাবার জন্যে) :

When does the college reopen?
Her father sails for America next Sunday.

➪ in quotations, definitions, reporting and explanations (উদ্ধৃতি ব্যবহারে, পরোক্ষ উক্তিতে, ব্যাখ্যা প্রদানের সময়ে):

Plate B replaces A plate in the old model, as shown in Diagram 2.
They tell me that you are a fool, (Reporting)

➪ to show historical present i.e. to describe past event (অতীত ঘটনা সুমুজ্জ্বল করে বর্ণনা করতে):

Defeated in battle, the king now turns towards his capital.

Darwin presents evidence for the development of life from lower to higher forms.
The author of the textbook explains the problems clearly.

➪ to show future possibility in conditional and time clauses (ভবিষ্যৎ সম্ভাবনা বুঝাতে শর্তবোধক ও সময় নির্দেশক clause-এ):

I shall give you 50 dollars if I like your work, (condition)
I shall give her 50 dollars when I see her. (time)

➪ in imperative sentences (আদেশ, উপদেশ, অনুরোধমূলক বাক্যে):

Post the letter.
Don't run in the sun.
Stand up on the bench.

➪ in exclamatory sentences beginning with here, there (here, there দিয়ে কিছু সংখ্যক exclamatory বাক্যে):

Here comes the bus!
There goes the ball!

Note: Simple present tense-এ always, often, frequently, rarely, generally, sometimes, usually, everyday, once a week, whenever, etc এ ধরনর adverb ও adverb phrase ব্যবহৃত হয়।

➪ Choose the right option:

I ---- twenty kilometers to work every day.
(D Unit 2006 – 2007)
A. make B. do
C. commute D. go

➪ Choose the correct option:
Shaheen ----- tennis once or twice a week.
(B Unit 1997 – 1998)
A. is playing usually B. is usually playing
@C. usually plays D. plays usually

➪ Select the right form of the verb.
We often ----- a victim of circumstances.
(D Unit 2001 – 2002)
A. fallen B. felt
C. did fall @D. fall.

# Present Continuous

বর্তমানে/এখন কোন কাজ চলছে এরূপ বুঝালে presnt continuous tense হয়। বাংলায় wμয়ার শেষে তেছি, তেছ, তেছে, ছি ইত্যাদির ব্যবহার দেখে এই tense চেনা যায়। আর ইংরেজিতে এই tense-এ subject এর পরে subject অনুসারে
am/is/are বসে আর মূল verb-এর সাথে- ing যোগ করতে হয়।
Structure:

**Subject +Am/Is/Are+ [verb+ ing] .....**

**The present continuous tense is used**

➪ to describe an action going on at present time. (বর্তমান সময়ে কোন কাজ চলছে বুঝাবার জন্যে):

It is raining/snowing/sleeting.
Shofera is dancing at this moment.

➪ to describe a future action (ভবিষ্যতের কাজ বর্ণনা করার জন্যে) :

They are going to a concert tomorrow night.
We are repeating the experiment next month.
What are you doing tomorrow evening?

➪ to show habitual action, often with the idea of showing dislike, disapproval (অভ্যাসগত কোন কাজ যা অপছন্দনীয়, অননুমোদনযোগ্য):

They are always asking for special favours.
That little girl is always biting her finger nails.

➪ to show developing and changing situations

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(উনড়বয়নশীল, পরিবর্তনশীল অবস্থা বুঝাবার জন্যে):

The population of the world is rising very fast.

That child's getting bigger everyday.

The universe is expanding, and has been since its beginning.

Note : Present continuous tense-এ now, right now, at present, at this moment এ ধরনের adverb ও adverb phrase ব্যবহৃত হয়।

I am having meal now.

➪ কিছু Verb কখনো Present progressive tense -এ ব্যবহৃত হয় না অথবা খুব কমই Present tense -এ ব্যবহৃত হয়। Want, desire, refuse, see, feel, think, forgive, wish, live, hate, like, hear, smell, recognize, realize, understand, know, seem, etc.

I see a bird

➪ Select the best option. (B Unit 2003 – 04)

The dog is barking. It □ a terrible noise.

A. makes B. made

@C. is making D. has made.

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# Present Perfect

কোন কাজ এইমাত্র শেষ হয়েছে কিন্তু তার ফল বর্তমান আছে বুঝালে Present Perfect Tense হয়। বাংলা বাক্যে wμয়ার শেষে ইয়াছি, ইয়াছ, ইয়েছে ইত্যাদির সাহায্যে এই tense চেনা যায়। ইংরেজি বাক্যে এই tense-এ subject এর পরে have/has বসে, তারপর মূল verb-এর past participle form বসে।

Structure:

**Subject + have /has + [verb in the past participle] .....**

**The present continuous tense is used □**

➪ Present Perfect is used with an action that happened at an indefinite time in the past.

John has travelled around the world. (We don't know when.)

➪ A common error is to substitute the present indefinite tense for the present perfect tense. Present indefinite tense should not be used in place of present

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perfect. The latter is used when the action, which began in the past, still continues.

I am in Delhi for seven years. (Incorrect)

I have been in Delhi for seven years. (Correct)

➪ For an action that happened repeatedly before now.

I have failed my driver's test twice

I have seen that movie five times.

➪ We use present perfect with today / this morning / this evening etc. when these periods are not finished at the time of speaking.

I haven't seen you this morning.

Have you had a holiday this year.

➪ The following adverbs can be used with present perfect. Just, already, since, for, yet (in questions and negations), So far, till now, never, often, ever (in questions only)

Note : It should never be used with adverbs of past time.

He has just come here yesterday. (Wrong)

He has just come here. (Right)

➪ Choice Between YET/ALREADY

The adverbs yet and already are used to indicate that something has happened (or hasn't happened) at an unspecified time in the past. These adverbs are often used with the present perfect.

already - affirmative sentences

yet – negative sentences and questions

Note: Already usually appears between the auxiliary and the main verb; however, it can appear at the beginning or end of the sentence. Yet appears at the end of the sentence.

Subject + has /Have + already + P.P.....

We have already written our reports.

We haven't written our reports yet.

Note: Another option with the use of yet is sometimes possible.

In this case, the verb is positive and the adverb yet does not

appear at the end of the sentence.

Subject+ has / have + yet + [verb in infinitive] .....

John has yet to learn the material.

(John hasn't learned the material yet.)

We have yet to decide what to do with the money.

(We haven't decided what to do with the money yet)

➪ He has just - out. (D Unit 2002 – 2003)

@A. gone B. went

C. going D. getting

➪ The correct translations of the sentence 'সারাজীeন আমি এই মুহূর্তটির জন্য অপেক্ষা করেছি' is- (B Unit 1998 – 1999)

A. All life I waited for this moment

B. My entire life I waited for this moment

C. Whole life I was waiting for this moment

@D. I have waited for this moment my whole life

# Present Perfect Continuous

কোন কাজ পূর্বে আরম্ভ হয়ে এখনও চলছে এরুপ বুঝালে Present Perfect Continuous Tense হয়। এই tense-

এ Subject এর পরে have been / has been বসে, তারপর মূল verb-এর -ing বসে।

Structure:

**Subject + have/ has + been + [verb + ing] .....**

I/We/They/You have
He/She/It has been doing.

It has been raining for two hours.

How long have you been learning English?

I've been watching television since 2 o'clock.

The present perfect continuous tense is used 

➪ to swhow an action which began at some time in the past and is still continuing. (পূর্ব থেকে আরম্ভ হয়ে এখনও চলছে):

They have been playing since 4 p.m.

Our car has been giving us trouble recently.

She has been looking everywhere for you.

➪ Choice Between FOR/SINCE

since1975 for 20 years 1995 (now)

➪ for + duration of time

for five hours, for thirty years, for ten minutes.

➪ since + beginning time

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since 1975, since five o'clock, since January.

➪ Since he is living in Dhaka for five years, he is reluctant to leave the city. (C Unit 2005 – 2006)

A. Since he is living

B. Being that he is living

C. Being that he has been living

@D. Since he has been living

E. Since he was living

➪ Choose the best translation for the sentence "আমরা ছোটবেলা থেকে ইংরেজি শিখছি।" (B Unit 2005 – 2006)

A. We learn English from our childhood.

B. We are learning English since our childhood.

@C. We have been learning English since our childhood.

D. We have been learning English from our childhood.

➪ The baby ----- since morning. (B Unit 2002 – 03)

A. cries B. has cried

@C. has been crying D. have been crying

➪ Jashim looks sick. ----- (B Unit 2000 – 01)

A. He has suffered for fever for the last three days

@B. He has been suffering from fever for the last three days

C. He has suffered with fever for last three days

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D. He has been suffering with fever for the last three days.

# Past Indefinite

অতীতকালে কোন কাজ ঘটেছিল, কোন অভ্যেস ছিল ইত্যাদি বুঝাতে Past Indefinite Tense হয়। এই Tense-এ বাংলায় wμয়ার শেষে প্রায়ই 'ল' দেখা যায়। আর ইংরেজিতে subject এর পরে verb-এর Past Tense- এর form বসে।

Structure:

**Subject + verb in past form .....**

Alfred arrived last night.

The house was built many years ago. (passive)

I received her letter yesterday.

Note: অতীত অভ্যেস বুঝালে used to ব্যবহৃত হয়। used to/Would + verb (মূল verb) .....

She used to bathe in the river every morning.

He used to play cricket every afternoon.

He would wait for her outside the office everyday.

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Simple past tense is used

➪ to describe past events (অতীত ঘটনা বর্ণনা করার ক্ষেত্রে):

Regularly every summer, Janet fell in love.

She was in Pakistan ten years ago.

➪ To write about events after if clause that are not true or that are not likely to happen (conditional বাক্যে if clause- এর পরে কোন অসত্য ঘটনা, অথবা ঘটনা যা ঘটবে না বুঝাবার ক্ষেত্রে):

If you loved me, you would not leave now.

If he wore a blue tie with that jacket, it would look better.

➪ to express a past habit / Characteristic (predictable) behaviour in the past (অতীত অভ্যাসের বর্ণনার ক্ষেত্রে):

He would wait for her outside the office (everyday)

She would often go all day without eating.

➪ The simple past is used for a completed action that happened at one specific time in the past. It often occurs with adverbs or adverb phrase of past time like yesterday last night, last year, ago - words that refer to the past time.

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I have met him yesterday. (Incorrect)
I met him yesterday. (Correct)

➪ ---- sixteen years I lived with a lie. (D Unit 2006 –07)
A. After B. Before
C. For D. Since

➪ It ---five days since he --- missing.(D Unit 2006 – 07)
A. was, has been B. was, was
C. has been, went D. has been, is

➪ Complete the following sentence:
They certainly ----- the right person for the job.
(D Unit 2000 – 01)
A. choose B. choosen
C. had choose @D. cshose

➪ The first bridge ---- built ---- probably a wooden bridge. (D Unit 2003 – 04)
A. ever being, had B. that stands, is
@C. that was, was D. had fallen, was.

➪ This book ----- first published in 1985.
(D Unit 2004 – 05)
A. has been @B. was
C. is D. was being

➪ I ----- to his house yesterday but could not meet him.
(D Unit 1996 – 97)
@A. went B would go
C have gone D was gone

➪ Fill in the blank in the sentence: Weather service warnings ----- the cyclone. (C Unit 1999 – 2000)
A. proceed B. preceeded
@C. preceded D. proceded
➪ Choose the correct translation of the sentence "আমি ১৯৮৫ সালের ১ লা জানুয়ারি জন্মগ্রহণ করেছি।"(B Unit 2004 – 05)
A. I have been born in January 01; 1985
@B. I was born on January 01, 1985
C. I born on January 01, 1985
D. I was been born in January 01, 1985

# Past Continuous

অতীতকালে কোন কাজ চলছিল বুঝাতে Past continuous tense ব্যবহৃত হয়। Past continuous tense প্রায়ই simple past tense-এর সাথে

Complex sentence এ ব্যবহৃত হয়, আর subordinate clause টি When, while দ্বারা শুরু হয়। বাংলায় wμয়ার শেষে তেছিল, তেছিলে, তেছিলাম ইত্যাদি Past progressive tense চিনতে সাহায্য করে। ইংরেজিতে subject এর পরে was/were বসে, তাপর মূর verb-এর সাথে -ing ব্যবহৃত হয়।

Structure:

**Subject + was / were + [verb + ing] .....**

I was painting all day yesterday.

Betsy was training her horse. (কাজটি এখন আর ছলছে না)

It was raining when I reached home.

The Past continuous tense is used □

➪ to say that something was in progress (going on) around a particular past time (অতীতকালে কোন কাজ চলছিল, কাজে অগ্রগতি হয়েছিল কিন্তু শেষ হয়নি):

This time last year I was living in Brazil.

I was painting all day yesterday.

➪ to show an action that was going on at a time in the past when something else happened (কোন কাজ

অতীতে চলছিল যখন অন্য আর একটি কাজ ঘটেছিল বুঝাবার জন্যে):

While Tania was watching television lightning struck the house.

The cook was not watching the pot when it he sauce boiled over.

➪ It is used with an action, which was occurring in the past and was interrupted by another action. In this case, the general rule is :

When + subject1 + simple past + subject2 + past cont. .....

OR

Subject1 + past cont. + when + subject2 + simple past .....

When Mark came home, she was watching television.

She was watching television when Mark came home.

➪ Two actions occurring at the same time in the past. In this case, the following rules usually apply.

Subject1 + past cont. + while + subject2 + past cont. .....

OR

While + subject1 + past cont.+ subject2 + past cont. .....

Martha was watching television while John was reading a book.

While John was reading a book, Martha was watching television.

➪ Choose the correct word to complete the sentence:

I quickly lost interest in Mr. Rahim's story because he was ----- himself. (C Unit 2001 – 2002)

A. repetitions B. repeated

@C. repeating D. repeatedly

E. repeats

➪ Complete the sentence with correct verb form:

Taher ----- his hand when he was cooking dinner.

(B Unit 1997 – 1998)

A. burn @B. burnt

C. is burning D. was burning

➪ Select the appropriate verb form in this sentence:

The girl --------- in the lake but someone dived in and rescued her. (B Unit 1996 – 1997)

A. drowned @B. was drowning

C. will have been drowning D. had drowned

➪ Complete the sentence with the correct verb form.

Neela ----- her hand when she was cooking dinner.

(D Unit 2003 – 2004)

A. burn B. is burning

C. was burning @D. burnt.

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# Past Perfect

অতীতকালে দুটি সম্পনড়ব কাজের মধ্যে যেটি আগে ঘটেছিল সেই কাজটি past perfect tense হয়। আর verb-এর পরবর্তী কাজটি simple past tense হয়। subject এর পরে had, তারপর verb-এর past participle-এর form বসে।

Structure:

**1. Subject + had + [verb in the past participle] + before + simple past**

**2. Subject + simple past + after + subject + past perfect**

The patient had died before the doctor came.

The doctor died after the patient had come.

When I arrived at the party, Tom had already gone home.

Note: সাধারণত বাক্যের clause দুটি before বা after দ্বারা সংযুক্ত

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হলে past perfect tense before-এর পূর্বে এবং after- এর পরে বসে।

The past perfect tense is used

□

➪ to show that something had already happened before some other action in the past (অতীতে দুটো সম্পনড়ব কাজের ভেতর যেটি পূর্বে হয়েছিল, সেই কাজটি বুঝাবার জন্যে):

When I went home, I found that someone had stolen my fur coat.

I realised that we had met before.

➪ After past verbs say and thin, to talk about things that had happened before the saying or thingking took place. (verbs of saying and thinking-এর পরে অতীতে সংঘটিত কোন কাজের বর্ণনা দেওয়া প্রসঙ্গে)

I thought I had sent the cheque a week before.

She said that she had done the work last month.

➪ Choice Between BEFORE/AFTER

The past perfect tense stands before the word 'before' and after the word 'after' in the sentence containing 'before or after'.

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The patient had died before the doctor came.

Or

The patient died after the doctor had come.

➪ It was us who had left before he arrived.

(C Unit 2005 – 2006)

A. us who had left before he arrived.

B. we who had left before he arrived.

C. we who had went before he arrived.

D. us who had went before he arrived

E. we who had left before the time he had arrived.

➪ Choose the suitable option to fill in the gap in the sentence given below.

When Musa finally arrived at the concert, he suddenly realized that he –– his ticket at home.

A. left B. was leaving

C. had left D. has left

➪ Complete the sentence, "He bought a new car because his old one—down." with the suitable option.

(B Unit 2004 – 2005)

A. broke @B. had broken

C. has broken D. was broken

➪ My friend - before I came.

(D Unit 2002 – 2003)

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A. would be leaving B. had been leaving
@C. had left D. will leave

➪ Rahim - his work by the time his friends arrived. (D Unit 2002 – 2003)
A. will finish @B. had finished
C. has finished D. having finished

➪ Select the appropriate option for the blank space. When we arrived at the shop, we noticed that someone  into the place. (B Unit 2003 – 2004)
@A. had broken B. broke
C. had been breaking D. would break.

➪ Jerry ----- at the orphanage since he was four. (D Unit 1999 – 2000)
A. is B. has been
C. is being @D. had been

# Past Perfect

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# Continuous

অতীতকালে কোন কাজ কোন বিশেষ সময়ে আরম্ভ হয়ে কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে সম্পনড়ব হয়েছিল কিন্তু উলেখিত সময় পর্যন্ত চলছিল বুঝাতে Past Perfect continuous tense হয়। এখানে যদি দুটি wμয়ার উলেখ থাকে তাহলে যে কাজটি আগে থেকে চলছিল সেটি Past Perfect continuous tense হয় এবং যেটি পরে হয়েছিল সেটি simple past tense হয়। এই tense-এ subject-এর পরে had been বসে, এরপরে মূল verb-এর সাথে -ing বসবে।

Structure:

**Subject + had been + [verb + ing] .....**

I'd been working hard all day.

Woman had been demanding the right to vote for many years before they finally got it.

The past perfect Continuous tense is used □

⇨ The past perfect continuous tense is used to express an action that continued in the past for a given period of time ( অতীতের কোন ঘটনা কিছুকাল ধরে চলছিল বুঝাতে):

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At that time we had been living in the caravan for about six months.

When I found Mary, I could see that she had been crying.

Condolisa had been smoking for 30 years when he finally gave it up.

➪ When I finally arrived at the party at 10 pm. Mita was annoyed with me because I was late and she ----- for a very long time. (D Unit 2006 – 2007)

A. had been waiting B. waited

C. is waiting D. has waiting

➪ I was tired that night. I ---- wood all morning.

(B Unit 2001 – 2002)

A. was cutting @B. had been cutting

C. had D. cut

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# Future Indefinite

ভবিষ্যতে কোন কাজ করা হবে বুঝাতে Future Indefinite tense হয়। বাংলা wμয়ার শেষে ব থাকে এবং ইংরেজিতে subject এর পরে shall/will ব্যবহার করা হয়। ব্রিটিশ ইংরেজিতে সাধারণত First person I/we- এর পরে shall, second person you, third person he/she, they ইত্যাদির পরে will বসে। আমেরিকান ইংরেজিতে যে কোন person-এর পরে সাধারণত will ব্যবহার করা হয়।

Structure:

**Subject + shall / will + main verb .....**

I shall prepare my lesson this evening.

Next year will be different.

We shall need the money on the 15th of June.

The Future Indefinite tense is used

➪ to give (ask for ) information about the future or to give predictions of future events (কোন খবর দেওয়া/জিজ্ঞেস করা/ অনুমান করা/ভবিষ্যদ্বাণী করার সময়):

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All the family will be at the wedding.
Tomorrow will be warm.
We shall be rich one day.

➪ to express conditional ideas (শর্তযুক্ত ভাব প্রকাশের সময়) :

If it rains. I shan't go.
He'll have an accident if he goes on driving like that.
If it rains, the match will be cancelled.

Other Verb Forms can show the Future- অন্য কিছু verb-form-এর সাহায্যে Simple future tense-এর মত একই ধারণা প্রকাশ করা যায়।

➪ Present of be + ing অথবা going to structure- এর সাহায্যে ভবিষ্যৎ ঘটনা/কাজ প্রকাশ করা যায়।

Am /is/are + [verb + ing] ..... > ..... as future going to .....

The art class is going to visit the museum tomorrow.
You are not going to believe this.
We are having dinner at seven this evening.

➪ Present of be + infinitive- এর সাহায্যে ভবিষ্যৎ সময় প্রকাশ করা যায় বিশেষ করে

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বাধ্যবাধকতা/নিয়ন্ত্রণ ইত্যাদি বুঝাবার ক্ষেত্রেঃ

Am/is/are + infinitive] ..... > ..... as future

New students are to register at two o'clock this afternoon.

Their dog is to get a rabies shot next week.

I am to go to college next evening.

➪ Simple presnt tense- এর সাহায্যেও ভবিষ্যৎ সময় প্রকাশ করা যায়।

..... base form of verb ..... as future .

The summer term starts on April 10th.

If the price is reasonable. She will buy a new car.

# Future Continuous

ভবিষ্যতে কোন কাজ চলতে থাকবে বুঝালে Future Continuous Tense হয়। ইংরেজিতে subject এর পরে shall be / will be বসে, এরপরে মূর verb- এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure:

## Subject + shall be /will be + [verb + ing] .....

Our salesman will be calling you soon to confirm your order.

I shall be leaving Dhaka by this time tomorrow.

The future progressive/Continuous tense is used

➪ To say that something will be in progress (going on) at a particular moment in the future. (কোন কাজ ভবিষ্যতে কোন বিশেষ মুহূর্তে পর্যন্ত চলতে থাকবে বুঝাতে):

This time tomorrow I shall be lying on the beach.

I shall be reading the book then.

➪ to refer to future events which are fixed or decided, or which are expected to happen in the normal course of events. (কোন কাজ নির্ধারিত আছে বা স্বাভাবিকভাবে ঘটবে এরূপ প্রত্যাশা করা যায় বুঝাতে):

Smetimes I think I'll be studying English the rest of my life.

Professor Alfred will be giving another lecture on poetry.

➪ An action that will be ongoing at a particular time in the

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future.
At noon tomorrow, I will be taking the children to their piano lessons.

# Future Perfect

ভবিষ্যতে কোন নির্দিষ্ট সময়ে কোন কাজ সম্পনড়ব হবে অথবা দুটি কাজের মধ্যে পূর্বে সম্পনড়ব হবে বুঝাতে future perfect tense হয়। এই tense –এ ইংরেজি বাক্যে subject এর পরে shall have/will have বসে, তারপরে মূল verb-এর past participle-এর form বসবে।
Structure:
**Subject + shall have /will have + past participle**
.....
By the next June he will have written his second novel.
I shall have done the work before my father comes.
The Future perfect tense is used-
➪ to show an action that will be completed in the future

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(ভবিষ্যতে কোন এক সময় কোন কাজ সম্পনড়ব হবে বুঝাতে):

This obedience school will have trained fifty dogs by the end of the year.

The builders say they'll have finished the roof by Tuesday.

➪ By 2010, I-------for this firm for 15 years.

(B Unit 2001 – 2002)

A. will be worked B. will work C. have worked @D. will have worked

# Future Perfect Continuous

ভবিষ্যৎকালে কোন সময়ের মধ্যে কোন কাজ চলতে থাকবে বুঝালে Future perfect Continuous tense হয়। এখানে ইংরেজি বাক্যে subject এর পরে shall have been/will have been বসে, তারপর মূল verb এর সাথে ing যোগ হয়।

Structure:

**Subject + shall have been /will have been + [verb + ing] .....**

I'll have been doing the work before my father comes.

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By eight o'clock he will have been walking for three hours.

The future perfect continuous tense is used-

➪ to combine the ideas of completeness and duration of time in the future.

By the end of this year our family will have been living in the same house for a hundred years.

Soon Tania will have been studying at Dhaka University for 4 years.

SEQUENCE OF TENSE

The rules according to which the tense of the verb of subordinate clause is determined with the change of the tense of verb of principal clause is called sequence of tense.

➪ If the verb in the principal clause is present or future, the verb in the subordinate clause may be in any tense.

He thinks that it will rain.

He will say that he is ill. or he was ill.

➪ When the verb in the principal clause is in the past tense, the verbs of the

subordinate clauses should be in the past tense.

I forgot that he was coming today.

I felt that he was a fool.

Exceptions:

The above mentioned rule is not applicable to the following cases.

➪ A past tense in the principal clause may or may not be followed by the past tense in the subordinate clause if the latter expresses universal truth.

He knew that the earth is round.

➪ Any tense may be used in the subordinate clause, if it gives a comparison by using the word 'than'.

He respected you more than he respects his brother.

➪ Any tense can be used when the dependent clause is a quotation.

➪ If two future actions are joined by when the one will be in the future tense and the other will be simple present.

I will beat him when he comes.

If it rains, I will not go there.

➪ Events occurring at the same time must be given in the same tense.

When he fainted, his brother was with him.

➪ When co-ordinate clauses describe the events happening, at the same time, and are joined by and, but when or the verbs should be in the same tense.

I met him when he came out.

➪ Will or shall cannot be used twice in the same sentence even if both the actions refer to the future tense.

I shall come if he will call me. (Incorrect)

I shall come if he calls me. (Correct)

➪ There is a fundamental difference between 'am to', 'was to' and 'has to', 'have to,' 'had to,' ' 'll have to'

I am to go there [Planning to go there]

I have to go there[Under compulsion]

➪ In the case of Infinitive and gerunds the following rule by followed the above rule:

He wants to go to Paris. He wanted to go to Paris.

He likes swimming. He liked swimming.

**IN BRIEF: If the main clause is: Then the dependent clause will be**

Present Tense

1 . Present Progressive

2. Will, can or may+ verb3.

Past Tense

4. Present Perfect

Past Tense

1. Past Progressive or Simple past

2. Would, could or might+ verb

3. Past perfect

➪ I asked him if he .... his lessons. (D Unit 1999 – 2000)

A. has prepared B. has been preparing

@C. had prepared D. preparing

➪ When I ..... money, I will buy a dictionary.

(D Unit 1997 – 1998)

A. may get B. may be got

C. will get @D. get

➪ Galileo taught that the earth ------ around the sun.

(D Unit 1996 – 1997)

@A. revolves B. revolved

C. will be revolving D. have been revolving

➪ When I saw her leaving in a hurry, I ----- her where she was going. (D Unit 1995– 1996)

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A. have asked B. was asking
@C. asked D. had asked

➪ Translate the following Bengali sentence into English. (C Unit 2002– 2003)

"নার্স আমাকে বলেছিল যে, ডাক্তারের কার্যালয় বিকাল ৫টায় বন্ধ হয়।"

A. The nurse told me that the doctor's office closed at 5.00 P.M.

B. The nurse had told me that the doctor's office closed at 5.00 P.M.

@C. The nurse told me that the doctor's office closes at 5.00 P.M.

D. The nurse told me that the doctor's office had closed at 5.00 P.M.

E. The nurse told me that the doctor's office would have closed at 5.00 P.M.

➪ Exercise: Correct the underlined parts if anyone is incorrect

1. The people were resettled outside the park boundaries.

2. Suburbs harbor an extraordinary variety of birds, insects,
plants, and animals since the urban sprawl began.

3. Aerial photography will recently and unexpectedly revealed many historical sites.

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4. Electricity using superconductivity can travel farther with greater efficiency.
5. Navigational errors have been now almost a thing of the past.
6. Today neurochips are being be designed for processing many tracks at once.
7. In the future, we may have been measuring Movements on Earth's crust that are undetectable today.
8. Mice with disorders similar to human diseases have been grow from genetically engineered mouse cells.
9. The word "comet" comes from the Greek adjective Kometes, which means wearing long hair.
10. The mythical hero orpheus once haunted the pine forests of the legendary Rhodes.
11. Alpine meadows be a tranquil sight.
12. The guide speech of the fortress's glorious post.
13. The content of fluorine in mineral water make it an excellent prophylactic agent against tooth decay.
14. The exiles longed to return to their native land.
15. Construction on the street network begun in 1995.

16. International political and cultural forums are holding throughout the year at the new convection center.
17. At the foot of the tetons lies the oldest mountain resort in
Wyoming.
18. The main street of the village dates back to the fourth century B.C.

Answer Keys:

1. Correct 2. have harbored 3. has revealed
4. Correct 5. are 6. Correct 7. may be
measuring 8. Correct 9. Correct 10. Correct
11. are 12. spoke 13. makes 14. Correct 15.
began 16. are held 17. Correct 18. Correct

➪ Exercise: Choose the correct option

1. We (completed/ had completed) the assignment three days
before last Friday's deadline.
2. We (suspected/ had suspected) his statements even before
we received the police report.
3. Spring (arrived/ had arrived) early last year.

4. Did you know that you (heard/ had heard) from the office?
5. I (walked/ was walking) down the street yesterday when the
wind blew my hat off.
6. He (writes/ is writing) out the report at this very moment.
7. We (stuffed/ were stuffing) envelops every day last week.
8. They (worked/ were working) feverishly still dawn.
9. I (listened/ was listening) to the radio when the accident happened.

Answer Keys:

1. had completed 2. had suspected 3.
arrived 4. had heard 5. was walking 6. is
writing 7. stuffed 8. worked 9. was listening

➪ Exercise on Tense:

1. Never ---------- concerned about money even thought he was not well-or-do.
A. the doctor was B. was the doctor
C. the doctor were D. the doctor is
2. Marilyn Monroe ---------- to playwright Arthur Miller from 1956 to 1961
A. has been married B. had been married

C. was married D. married

3. When alpine glaciers ----------, they comprise a compound glacier.

A. will unite B. we'll unite

C. unite D. united

4. Not only ---------- closed but also the adjoining roadways are completely blocked.

A. the airport is B. the airport did

C. is the airport D. did the airport

5. Since the new campus ----------, it has grown to twice its original size.

A. opened a year ago B. a year ago it opened

C. opening for a year D. opens for a year

6. The girl smiling broadly------ the podium.

A. approaching B. approached

C. approach D. had been approached.

7. The rebuilding of the Inca capital was ----- in the 1460s.

A. begun B. beginning

C. began D. begin

8. Only through diplomatic means can a formal agreement be -------

A. reach B. to reach

C. reaching D. reached

9. Holly wood film producers have been regularly --------

Millions of dollars for a film.
A. budgeted B. budgeting
C. budgets D. budget
10. The film- processing has ---- a means of developing the 62 year-old film that might solve the mystery.
A. devising B. devised
C. been devised D. devise
11. Platinum ----- a rare and valuable metal white in color, and next to silver and gold the easiest to shape.
A. is B. was
C. has been D. be
12. A great deal of thought has ---- into the designing of a concert hall.
A. went B. going
C. to go D. been gone
13. The healthful Properties of fiber have ---- for years.
A. known B. be knowing
C. knew D. been known
14. The vessel sank may ------- the gold and jewels from the dowry of Catherine of argon.
A. carry B. be carried
C. have to carry D. have been carrying.
15. Galileo ---- his first telescope in 1609.
A. builds B. built
C. building D. were built

Answer Keys: 1.b 2.c 3.c 4.c 5.a 6.b 7.a

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8.d 9.b 10.b 11.a 12.d 13.d 14.a 15.b

# TRANSLATION

➪ সে কখনো বাজে গল্প করে সময় নষ্ট করে না--He never wastes time in gossiping

➪ সে কখনো পরের নিন্দা করে না--He never speaks ill of others

➪ বাঃ! বেশ করেছ --Bravo! You have done well. (Bravo! It is well done)

➪ কী মজার কথা--How funny it is!

➪ ঘটনাবলীর গতি কী দ্রুত!--How rapid is the march of events!

➪ বাবার এখন চাকরি নেই--Father is out of employment now

➪ তারা সময়মত আসতে পারেনি--They failed to come in time

➪ শিশুটির দুবছরও বয়স নয়--The child is scarcely two years old

➪ আমি প্রায়ই সকালে বাহির হই না--I seldom go out in the morning

➪ ময়দানে খুব ভিড় ছিল--There was a large crowd in the maidan

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➪ এ সমন্ধে কোন সন্দেহ থাকতে পারে না--There cannot be any doubt about it.

➪ দেশে ভয়ঙ্কর দুর্ভিক্ষ দেখা দিল--There came a terrible famine in the land.

➪ এইমাত্র পাঁচটা বাজল-- It has just struck five

➪ আজ কনকনে শীত--It is biting cold today.

➪ গুঁড়ি গুঁড়ি বৃষ্টি পড়ছে--It is drizzling.

➪ কে একজন জনসন সাহেব কলকাতায় এসেছে--A Mr. Johnson has come to Calcutta.

➪ মনে হচ্ছে তুমি একজন কালিদাস--You are a Kalidas, I see.

➪ এটা বেশ শক্ত কাজ--It is rather a difficult job/ It is really a hard job.

➪ তুমি এত দীর্ঘ সময় কোথায় ছিলে? --Where have you been such a long time?

➪ আমার ঘড়িটা ঠিক সময় দেয়--My watch keeps right time

➪ আমি তার নাড়ী দেখছি--I feel his pulse.

➪ আমি খুব শীত বোধ করছি--I feel very cold.

➪ আমার মনে হচ্ছে বৃষ্টি হবে--I think it will rain

➪ আজ কদিন ধরেই বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে--It has been raining for days together.

➪ আজ সারাদিন ধরে বৃষ্টি হচ্ছে--It has been raining all day long.

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➪ মেয়েটি কানড়বায় ভেঙ্গে পড়ল--The girl burst into tears.

➪ আমরা তখন কষ্টে দিন কাটাইতেছিলাম--We were then passing through hard times.

➪ ছেলেটিকে বুদ্ধিমান বলিয়া মনে হয়--The boy appears to be intelligent.

➪ তাহারা যাইতে উদ্যত হইল--They were about to go

➪ আমি দেখলাম যে ঘড়িটা বন্ধ হয়ে গেল--I found that the clock had stopped

➪ তুমি কি জানতে, সে কোথায় থাকে? --Did you know where he lived?

➪ তিনি বলেছিলেন যে, তুমি শীঘ্রই বাড়ী আসবে--He said that you would come home shortly.

➪ আমি শুনেছিলাম যে, সে একখানা বই হারিয়েছে--I heard that he had lost a book.

➪ সে যখন খুশি তখন বাড়ি যায়--He goes home whenever he likes.

* এখনই বেরিয়ে পড়, না হলে ট্রেন পাবে না--Start at once, or you will miss the train.

➪ সে কেবল নির্বোধ নয়, একগুঁয়েও বটে--He is not only foolish, but also obstinate.

➪ প্র ম লাইনটা কেটে দাও--Pen through the first line.

➪ আমার সময় আর কাটে না--Time hangs heavy on me.

➪ শীঘ্র মেঘ কেটে যাবে--The clouds will disappear soon.

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➪ তাঁর বইগুলি বেশ কাটছে--His books are selling well

➪ তিনি বড় কষ্টে সময় কাটাচ্ছে--He is having a very hard time.

➪ এ রীতি এখন উঠে গেছে--This custom is now out of fashion.

➪ সে বেশ বকুনি খেয়েছে--He has got a good scolding.

➪ টাকাটা তোমার কাছে রেখে দাও--Keep the money with you.

➪ ও প্রস্তাব এখন রেখে দাও--Leave (Set aside) the proposal now.

➪ আমি চেষ্টার আর কিছু বাকী রাখি নি--I have left no stone unturned.

➪ এ গাছে ফুল ধরেছে--Flowers have come up in this tree.

➪ আমার বড় মাথা ধরেছে--I have a bad headache.

➪ সে কাপড় ছেড়েছে--He has put off his clothes.

➪ সে দিন চলে গেছে--Those days are gone.

➪ সে আইন আর চলে না--That law is no more in force.

➪ এখন কাজকর্ম ভালো চলছে না--Business is dull now.

➪ বেলা পড়ে আসছে--The day is declining

➪ তার রাগ পড়ে গেছে--His anger has abated.

➪ কথাটা আমার মনে পড়েছে না--I can not recollect it just now.

➪ আমিই ইহা করিয়াছি--It is I who have done it. or, I myself have done it.

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➪ তিনি রাত্রিকালে প্রায়ই কাজ করেন না--He seldom works at night.
➪ আমাদিগকে সমাজের নিয়ম মানিয়া চলিতেই হইবে--We must abide by the laws of society.
➪ তোমার তো সবে হাতে খড়ি--You are but a novice.
➪ আমি তো এ বিষয়ে কিছুই জানি না--I am quite in the drank about this matter.
➪ আর কে কে তোমার সঙ্গে গিয়েছিল? --Who else accompanied you?
➪ তারা আর অপেক্ষা করতে পারল না--They could no longer wait.
➪ তার আর আমার সঙ্গে বাক্যলাপ নেই--He and I are no more on speaking terms.
➪ তুমি বরং তাকে এখানে পাঠিয়ে দা--You better send him here.
➪ বরং তুমি সেখানে যাও--You better go there.
➪ যা রটে, তা কিছু তো বটে--Every rumour has some truth at the bottom.

অধিক সনণ্যাসিতে গাজন নষ্ট- Too many cooks spoil the broth.
➪ অতি লোভে তাঁতী নষ্ট- Grasp all lose all.
➪ ফলে পরিচয়- A tree is known by its fruit.
➪ যেমন কর্ম তেমন ফল- As you sow, so you will reap.
➪ ইচ্ছে থাকলে উপায় হয়- Where there is a will, there is a way

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➪ এক মাঘে শীত যায় না- One swallow does not make a summer.

➪ এক হাতে তালি বাজে না- It takes two to make a quarrel.

➪ কারো পৌষ মাস কারো সর্বনাশ- What is a sport to one is death to another

➪ কথায় চিড়ে ভিজে না- Fine words butter no parsnips.

➪ কষ্ট বিনা কেষ্ট মিলে না- No pains, no gains.

➪ সবুরে মেওয়া ফলে- Patience is bitter, but it's fruit is sweet.

➪ চাচা আপন প্রাণ বাঁচা- Everyone for himself.

➪ চেনা বামুনের পৈতা লাগে না- Good wine needs no bush.

➪ শেষ ভাল যার সব ভালো তার- All's well that ends well.

➪ ঝোঁপ বুঝে কোপ মার- Strike the iron while it is hot.

➪ ঢিলটি মারলে পাটকেলটি খেতে হয়- Tit for tat.

➪ দশের লাঠি একের বোঝা- Many a little makes a mickle.

➪ নানা মুনির নানা মত- Many men, many minds.

➪ নাচতে না জানলে উঠান বাঁকা- A bad workman quarrels with tools.

➪ পাপের ধন প্রায়শ্চিত্তে যায়-Ill got, ill spent.

➪ আমি বাড়ীটা পরিত্যাক্ত পেলাম- I found the house deserted.

➪ বালিকাটি নাচতে নাচতে চলে গেল- The girl went away dancing.

➪ আমি তোমার উপর সন্তুষ্ট হয়েছি- I am very pleased with you.

➪ আমি শীঘ্রই তোমাকে চিঠি লিখব- I will write to you shortly.

➪ যত শীঘ্র হয় ততই ভালো- The sooner the better.

➪ কি করতে হবে তা আমি জানি না- I don't know what to do.

➪ তার স্বপণ সত্যি হয়েছিল- His dream came true.

➪ বলা সহজ কিন্তু করা কঠিন- It is easy to say but difficult to do.

➪ সে হাপাতে হাপাতে এখানে আসল- He came here panting.

➪ অভাবে স্বভাব নষ্ট- Necessity knows no law.

➪ তুমিও একই দলের-You too are a bird of the same feather.

➪ সে আমার চক্ষুঃশূল-He is an eyesore to me.

➪ লোকটি কানে খাটো-The man is hard of hearing.

➪ শ্রমিকটির এক চোখ কানা-The worker is blind of one eye.

➪ ইহার কোন ধরাবাঁধা নিয়ম নেই- There is no hard and fast rule for this.

➪ টেলিফোন যন্ত্রটি বিকল হইয়াছে- The telephone is out of order.

➪ এটা কি একটি আজগুবি গল্প নহে?-Is this not a cock and bull story?

➪ তিনি ব্যয়কুণ্ঠ লোক-He is a close-fisted man.

বক্তৃতায় তিনি অদ্বিতীয়-As an orator he is second to none.

➪ পাখিরা স্বাধীনভাবে আকাশে উড়িয়ে বেড়াইতেছে- Birds are flying at large in the sky.

➪ চাউলের দার হু হু করিয়া বাড়িয়অছে-The price of rice is going up by leaps and bounds.

➪ এক কথায় বল কি চাও-Tell me in a word what you want.

➪ সে স্বেচ্ছায় আমাকে সাহায্য করিল-He helped me of his own accord.

➪ শেষ মুহূর্তে পরীক্ষা পিছাইয়া দেওয়া হইল--The examination was postponed at the eleventh hour.

➪ ইহা চিরাচরিত প্রার সহিত সামঞ্জস্যবিহীন-This is not in keeping with tradition.

➪ বন্ধুর বেশে সে এসেছিল – He came in the guise of a friend.

➪ সে এখন ধ্বংসের মুখে– He is now on the brink (or, verge) of ruin.

➪ চন্দন বলল যে, সে অসুস্থ-Chandan said that he was it.

➪ রফিক স্বীকার করল যে, সে জানালাটি ভেঙ্গেছে- Rafiq confessed that he had broken the window.

➪ কোপারনিকাস প্রমাণ করলেন যে, পৃথিবী সূর্যের চারদিকে ঘুরে-Copernicus proved that the earth revolves round the sun.

➪ তাহার সহিত আমার কথা নাই-I am not on speaking terms with him.

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➪ আমার যে কথা সেই কাজ- I am a mn of word.
➪ আমার সেখানে যাবার কথা ছিল - I was to go there.
➪ ও কথা ছেড়ে দাও- Let the matter drop.
➪ শুনা কথা বিশ্বাস করিও না- Do not believe in hearsay.
➪ এই বইয়ে আমার কাজ হইবে না- This book will not serve my purpose.
➪ যন্ত্রটা এখন অকেজো-The machine is now out of order.
➪ তুমি কি চোখের মাথা খেয়েছো?- Have you lost your eyes?
➪ আমি তোমার কথার মাথামুন্ডু কিছুই বুঝিতে পারিলাম না-I could not make head or tail of what you say.
➪ তোমার অপমানে আমার মাথা কাটা গিয়াছে- The insult to you has made me extremely ashamed.
➪ তুমি বেশি আদর গিয়ে ছেলেটির মাথা খেয়েছে- You have spoilt the child by too much indulgence.
➪ সে অঙ্কে খুব কাঁচা-He is very weak in Mathematics.
➪ তাহার মাথা ঠিক নাই-He is out of his head.
➪ ঠিক ঠিক জবাব দাও- Answer to the point.
➪ তিনি বড় শক্ত লোক- He is a hard nut to crack.
➪ আমার সময় যেন আর কাটে না- T^ime seems to hang heavy on my hands.

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➪ আমার ঘড়ি ঠিকমত চলে না- My watch does not keep good time.
➪ আইনটি কি এখনও চলে?-Is the law still in force?
➪ পদে পদে আমার দোষ ধর কেন?- Why do you find fault with me at every step?
➪ এই গাছে ফুল ধরিয়াছে- The plant is in flower.
➪ তাহার আনন্দ আর ধরে না- He is beside himself with joy.
➪ সে ভয় পাইয়াছে- H has got frightened.
➪ এই সকল প্রশড়ব রাখ- Leave these questions aside.
➪ এক মুখে দুই কথা-To blow hot and cold in the same breath.

TRANSLATION

১. তিনি ঢাকার বকশি বাজারে থাকেন।
A. He is living at Bakshi Bazar in Dhaka
B. He lives at Bakshi Bazar in Dhaka
C. He has been living at Bakshi Bazar in Dhaka
D. He has lived at Bakshi Bazar in Dhaka
২. গত রাতে তোমার ভাল ঘুম হয়েছে।
A. You have a good sleep yesterday night
B. You had a good sleep yesterday night

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C. You had a sound sleep last night

D. Your sleep was good yesterday night

৩. সে অংকে কাঁচা।

A. He is green in Mathematics

B. He is bad in Mathematics

C. He is foolish pin Mathematics

D. He is weak in Mathematics.

৪. তুমি কি এবছর পরীক্ষা দেবে?

Will you -

A. sit for the examination this year?

B. give the examination this year ?

C. appear the examination this year?

D. be sitting for the examination this year?

৫. তিনি অসুস্থবোধ করছেন।

A. He feels sick B. He feels out of sorts

C. He has fallen ill D. He is feeling unwell

৬. বাজারে আমার বইয়ের দারুন কাটতি।

A. My books sell very quickly in the market

B. My books are selling very quickly

C. My books sell like hot cakes

D. My books are sold fast

৭. শিশুটি নাচতে নাচতে মায়ের কাছে গেল।

A. The child went to the mother dancing and dancing

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B. The child went to the mother dancing
C. The child danced towards the mother
D. The child got to the mother dance.

৮. তোমার বড় ভাই আমার ভাইয়ের চেয়ে বড়।

A. Your older brother is senior from my brother.
B. Your elder brother is older than my brother.
C. Your old brothers is senior to my brother.
D. Your senior brother is older than my brother.

৯. তুমি কি জান তিনি কোথায় ছিলেন?

A. Do you know where was he?
B. Do you know where had he been?
C. Do you know where he has been?
D. Do you know where he was?

১০. আমি ঘর থেকে আসতে না আসতেই বৃষ্টি শুরু হল।

No sooner had I got out of the house
A. than it began raining
B. when it began raining
C. before it began raining
D. as it began raining.

১১. যে বালক প্র ম হয়েছে তাকে আমি চাই। ও ধিহঃযব নড়ু -

A. which has stood first B. as has stood first
C. who has stood first D. whom has stood first

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১২. আমি যা চাই তা তোমরা জান না।

A. You don't know which I want

b. You don't know whom I want

c. You don't know that I want

d. You don't know what I want

১৩. ভদ্রলোকের সুদিন ছিল বলে মনে হয়।

a. The gentleman seems to be seeing better days.

b. The gentleman seems to have seen better days.

c. It seems that the gentleman saw better days.

d. It seems that the gentleman was seeing better days.

১৪. আমি যেরূপ আশা করেছিলাম ছেলেটি সেইরূপ নয়।

a. He is not such boy that I expected him to be.

b. He is not so a boy as I expected him to be.

c. He is not such a boy as I expected him to be.

d. He is not such a boy which I expected him to be.

১৫. হা করে দাঁড়িয়ে আছ কেন?

a. Why are you standing with your mouth open?

b. Why are you standing so inactively ?

c. Why do you stand like a fool ?

d. Why do you stand foolishly?

১৬. নিজের চরকায় তেল দাও।

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a. Put oil in your own spinning wheel
b. Apply oil in your own machine
c. Keep your won machine oil
d. Oil your own machine.

১৭. কয়লা শত ধুইলেও ময়লা যায় না।
a. The black of coal is unwashable
b. Black will take no other hue
c. None can wash away the black of coal
d. None can change the colour of coal

১৮. আমি যদি তুমি হতাম, তবে তাকে সাহায্য করতাম।
a. If I was you, I would help him
b. Were I you, I would help him
c. Should I be you, I would have helped him
d. Had I been you, I would be helping him

১৯. সে জুনের মাঝামাঝি এইখানে পেঁৗছে যাবে।
a. He will arrive here on the midd June
b. He will reach here in the middle of June
c. He will reach here by the middle of June
d. He will arrive here at the middle of June.

২০. সে এসেছিল বন্ধু বেশে।
a. He came in the colour of a friend

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b. He came in the guise of a friend
c. He came in the form of a friend
d. He came in the view of a friend

21. GK K_vq ej wK PvI?
a. Tell me by word what you want?
b. Tell me by a word that you want?
c. Tell me shortly which you want?
d. Tell me in a word what you want?

২২. তার ছেলে-মেয়েরা অসুবিধায় পড়ল।
a. His children were falling into difficulties
b. His children fell into difficulties
c. His children will fail into difficulties
d. His children are fallen into difficulties

২৩. মেয়েটি ভাল গান গায় তাই নয় কি
a. The girl sings good song, isn't it?
b. The girl sings well, does she?
c. The girl sings well, doesn't she?
d. The girl sings well, isn't she?

২৪. তুমি ব্যস নও, তাই কি?
a. You weren't busy, is it?
b. You aren't busy, are you?
c. You weren't busy, were you?

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d. You haven't been busy, have you?

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২৫. সে কলেজে যাবার আগেই আমি ঢাকা রওনা হব।

a. I shall be started for Dhaka before he goes to college

b. I shall be starting for Dhaka before he goes to college

c. I shall have been starting for Dhaka before he goes to college

d. I shall have started for Dhaka before he goes to college.

Answer keys:

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. b 6. c 7. b 8. b 9. d 10. a 11. c 12. d 13. b 14. c 15. d 16. d 17. b 18. b 19. b 20. b 21. d 22. b 23. c 24. b 25. d

১. অপমানের চেয়ে মৃত্যু শ্রেয়।

A. Death is preferable than dishonour

B. Death is more better than dishonour

C. Death is preferable to dishonour

D. Death is more preferable to dishonour.

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২. সে পরীক্ষায় কেমন করিয়াছে?

A. How has he done in the examination?

B. How has he fared in the examination?

C. How did he do in the examination?

D. How he did in the examination?

৩. তোমার ঘড়িতে এখন কয়টা বাজে?

A. What time is it in your watch now?

B. What is the time now by your watch?

C. How much time is it by your watch now?

D. What is the time now in by watch?

৪. সে কি এবার এস.এস.সি. পরীক্ষা দিবে?

A. Will he sit at the S.S.C. Examination this year?

B. Will he sit for the S.S.C Examination this year?

C. Will he sit in the S.S.C. Examination this year?

D. Will he sit on the S.S.C. Examination this year?

৫. তাহার হারটি পাকা সোনার তৈরী।

A. Her necklace is made of pure gold

B. Her necklace is made by pure gold

C. Her necklace is made with pure gold

D. Her necklace is made from pure gold.

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৬. এই কথা শুনিয়া তিনি চটিয়া উঠিলেন।

A. On hearing this he ran into a rage

B. On hearing this he grew into a rage

C. On hearing this he burst into a rage

D. On hearing this he flew into a rage

৭. অতি আদরে ছেলেটির মাথা খাইয়াছ।

A. Very much indulgence has spoiled the boy

B. Too much indulgence has spoiled the boy

C. Too many indulgence has spoil the boy

D. Much indulgence has spoil the boy.

৮. নি:সমল লোকটি অতিকষ্টে জীবনযাপন করে।

The childless man lives from -

A. hand to mouth B. head to foot

C. top to bottom D. bad to worse.

৯. মোটের উপর, তাহারা সকলেই সুখী।

A. On all hadns, all of them are happy

B. On the whole, all of them are happy

C. After all, all of them are happy

D. Above all, all of them are happy.

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১০. পাপীরা পরিণামে দু:খ ভোগ করে।

A. Sinners suffer in the short run

B. Sinners suffer within a short time

C. Sinners suffer in the long run

D. Sinners suffer in the mean time.

১১. সে কি রকম অসুখী জীবনযাপন করে !

A. What unhappy life he leads!

B. What an unhappy life he leads!

C. What an unhappy life he is leading!

D. How an unhappy life he leads!

১২. একজন সকলের মন রক্ষা করতে পারে না।

A. One cannot please everybody

B. One can nobody pleased

C. One cannot be pleased by everybody

D. One cannot be pleased everybody

১৩. সুদিন আবার আসবে।

A. Better days may come again

B. Better days always come again

C. Better days will come again

D. Better days will be coming

১৪. ঘড়িটি অনেক হাত ফিরেছে।

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A. The watch has been changing hands several times

B. The watch has changed hands several times

C. The watch is changing hands several times

D. The watch has changed hand many times.

১৫. এখন আমার হাত খালি।

A. I am empty hand now

B. I am empty pocket now

C. I am hand up now D. I am without money now.

১৬. কুইন জাহাজটি খুলনার উদ্দেশ্যে যাত্রা করেছে।

A. Ship Queen ship has left for Khulna

B. The Queen Ship has left for Khulna

C. Queen has left for Khulna

D. The Queen has left for Khulna

১৭. আমি একটি পাখি দেখছি।

A. I am seeing a bird B. I see a bird

C. I have seen a bird D. I have been seeing a bird.

১৮. আমি আজ জবরজবর বোধ করছি।

A. I am suffering from fever today B. I have fever today

C. I feel feverish today

D. I feel fever today.

১৯. ইমতিয়াজ স্বীকার করল যে সে জানালা ভেঙ্গেছে।

A. Imtiaz confessed that he broke the window

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B. Imtiaz confessed that he has broken the window

C. Imtiaz confessed that he had broken the window

D. Imtiaz confessed that he was breaking the window.

২০. তিনি আমার প্রস্তাবে সম্মত হলেন।

A. He condoled with my proposal.

B. He inferred from my proposal.

C. He complied with my proposal.

D. He submitted to my proposal.

Answer Keys:

1. c 2.b 3.b 4.b 5.a 6.c 7.b 8.a 9.b 10.c 11.b

12.a 13.c 14.b 15.b 16.d 17.b 18.c 19.c 20.c

( ইন্টারনেট হতে সংগ্রহীত)

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\_DO      ¯\
 \_NOT     ¯\
  \_FORGET\
   \_TO     ¯\
    \_call!¯   \
     \_And TO¯\
      \_Say    ¯\
       \_Thanks_\
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Any comments and critics are welcome.

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